LOUISVILLENOV. 13, 1847

cholder of Shelby county "willed," that certain colored boys of his estate should be bound out to learn a trade, that when this was done they should be allowed two years to earn something for themselves-and that then they should

be sent to Liberia. The Executor did not comply with the will of the deceased owner. By accident, the Rev. Mr Cowan, of Frankfort, Ky., heard of his conduct, and communicated the facts to the State Colonization Society. That body appointed a committee to demand the boys of the Executor, with instructions, if he hesitated a moment, to bring suit forthwith for their freedom.

The Reverend Mr. Cowan is justly respect for the purity of his life, and his general philanthropy. This act is in unison with his whole character. And the Board, composed as it is of citizens of enlarged and liberal views, know well how to second his endeavors, and will do it.

Points worth thinking About.

1. The price of cotton must fall, and with i the value of slaves.

2. Good policy will require the Southern States, ere long, to close their markets against Western negroes

These points Dr. Ruffuer elaborates in his address. Think upon them, and work out the effect such results will produce upon Virginia law, the separation of families, then, we should, and Kentocky.

The Great and Small.

A family owning one hundred and fifty slaves may retain their property to the third generation. A family, having nine or ten, rarely preserve their property to the second. The reason is, that both are made indolent by slavery; but the first only can afford the expense.

A Proposition

The second inquiry we proposed, in our paper of the 30th ult., was this:

The Christian obligation we are under to legalize the rites of marriage among colored peo-

band and wife-parent and child.

Marriage, legally speaking, is not known among our slaves Either husband or wife has the right to separate at will, and for any cause That this is a sad state of things-that it leads to the very worst consequences, that it injures white and black,-cannot be disputed. None but the most pernicious moral consequences result. The Rev. Dr. Young, of Danville, says, ed of: for all that would be required, would be, when speaking on this point:

We should absolutely prohibit them fro forming those irregular and temporary unions, which are alike opposed to the comm of God and to the decency of civilized life. Even the lowest barbarian has some form or ceremony by which he gives a moral sanction to the union of the sexes—how then can we tolerate unsanccontrol of christian guardians? How can we purpose of gain, without regard to their welfare christian virtues, upon those whom we permit that which is just and equal"—that we are doto live in a condition which all decent society ing to them as we would that they should do untiousness, and prove the necessity of the marriage rite-it is enough for us to direct your attention to the fact that, if servants are not prohibited from trampling upon the rite which God the mother for her children tors from hertives of human virtue, he will hold as responsible, not the ignorant servants merely, but the more intelligent masters, who might have controlled them. By what plea can men defend or justify their power over their fellow men, unless they use it to restrain them from vice?

"Masters should enforce upon their servants," says Dr. Young, "the duty of respecting the rite of marriage." But how? By what means can they do it under the present system? established custom, and general usage? Musters, we admit, may do something-may do muchto arrest this great evil of licentiousness,-vet they can only pattiate it, until murriages are legally solemnized among our colored people.

But the evil lies deeper ; too deep to be reach-

ed even by this step. Colored people are affectionate in their dispositions. Their characteristics are, that of kindliness of heart-of fallness in all those emotions which make men love assent? Then acr. each other. They are docile, tractable-they seek to imitate-to follow-rather than lead This being so, how happens it, that they form themselves blunt, if not destroy, these natural tendencies-that they often brutalize themselves, so far, as to put away from them, as if they were so much trash, their own wives and children! There must be, independent of the fact of their being enslaved, some mighty cause operating steadily and strongly upon themfections as by iroh fate. What is it? It is thisthat masters have the power to separate husband and wife-parent and child. They may seek, in every way they can, to enforce servants to respect the marriage rite. They may, in addition to this, call in the sanction of the law, and the sacredness of the church, to aid them. All will be vain, unless, at the same time, they are barred, by the same high authorities, from separating grossed public attention, was influenced by sinfamilies. This is the great step. Let it be taken, and, in a few years, we shall find our colored people as virtuous as any class in the commu-

Slaves understand their lot. They know, too their natural tendencies. Imagine them reasoning on both when about to form a matrimonial connection. They would say-"if we give our erated at any moment. One may go East, another South, and the rest West, and never more see each other on earth. We will not fered with me; and if, in the heat of political trust our happiness to such an uncertainty, and, discussion, I have indulged at any time in lan-therefore, we will do as we best can, and live as guage which was harsh or calculated to wound we please." Put yourself, reader, in their position. Get down to their lowly lot and ask, what you would do, under similar circumstances. For our part, we should not dare risk our hap-

o it, and its duties, as any race that ever trod

And what would be the effect of these laws elating to marriage, and the separation of famiies, if they were passed?

It must, inevitably, elevate the character of the slave, and add largely to his industrial cato separate their families New, no responsibility rests upon them. Then they would feel it. Now, sensibly and modestly refers to the change: be well or ill done, whether the farm be well or Ill kept-then they would be interested in all. and know, in part, at least, that they would prosper as the master prospered. Says the learned Divine already quoted:

When sewants feel that their master's conduct towards them is simply governed by self-interest, and that no real desire for their welfare animates him, they naturally feel that their inpect of selfishness, and feel that no gratitude is due for them. But let them be satisfied, from his course, that he really desires their happi-ness, and the happy effort will soon be visible in their labers.

We believe, indeed, that five years test of this preved in appearance plan, would lead, simply, on the score of pecuniary interest, to the payment of wages, on the part of masters to their servants, ere they gave them their freedom. In educating them, in legalizing their marriages, in prohibiting, by as Dr. Young well observes, not only make them more cheerful, more active, more intelligent, more virtuous, more faithful, but, in addition to the reward of increased value in their services, we should receive, besides, the reward of a beginning of well-doing towards those who are to be our equals before God's bar. Is not this an effect worth considering? Are not thes RESULTS worth legislating for?

Nor would masters suffer any material incom

venience from the passage of these laws. What one can be stated! What one that will weigh a feather in comparison with the good secured? No right is invaded. No wrong done, ple, and prohibit by laws the separation of hus- The law, regulating marriage, might limit the parties to a circle of seven miles; might say, that, in this circuit, from the master's domicil the man might seek a wife, and forbid masters from removing either party beyond this limitwhen planters are emigrating: but this would their results, and, therefore, we resurt to them be only a temporary inconvenience even in so oftenthose States where emancipation was not dreama transfer to the owner of the wife and children distinguished Kentucky Divine:

It is clearly a violation of the principle which od lavs down for the sons living in christian families, and under the duct towards them, when we sell them for the inculcate integrity, faithfulness, and the various | Can we imagine that then we are "giving them views with contempt and abhorrence? To con- to us? The criminality of this conduct rises to wince you of the master's duty on this subject, its highest pitch, in those cases in which domesit is surely not necessary that we should por- tic ties are rent asunder by the ruthless hand of tray the brutalizing effects of a system of licen- the master bent upon gain. A man may stop his cars to the agonizing cry of the wife rudely forced away from her husband and separate forever; he may refuse to hear the wailing of there is a voice to which he must one day listen, the voice of the Eternal pronouncing judgment upon him, for trampling upon the rights of humanity and treating his fellow men as if they were beasts of the field.

> Instead of inconvenience, the master, as we have shown, would be benefitted, and yet more would be establish a character alike honorable

Slaveholding, in the best estate, is no desirable They have, in the opinion of the colored peo- thing. The great world without,-the silent, cent. So this is active capital. ple, authority to do what they please; to make but "felt" conscience within-hates or dreads it. and unmake the law. It is seen, that the mar- All of us, if it were a new question, would risge tie is respected among the whites, and the shrink from it as the heaviest culamity. What, New York, for five years. power of Earth, and the sacredness of Henven in this state of things, should slaveholders do? invoked, as it is announced, "whom God linth If they are indifferent-if they say, "these colorjoined let not man put asunder." Yet for the od people are our slaves, we will use them, and blacks, no such law exists-no such sacredness | we will not make them any better than they are. is felt-and they are left to do as they please! nor give them a chance to improve their lot." Now imagine the best master, under these cir- they must concentrate upon their heads the cumstances, going to his servants and telling deepest obloquy. If, on the other hand, (as we them, that he meant to enforce among them the are sure is the case with a large majority of suits? Does Charleston, S. C., increase in popmarriage rite. He might attempt to do it by Kentucky planters) they are alive to the true ulation or property? She is going behind in both. brute strength-that is, by punishment. But welfare of their bond, and, by acts, declare "we Does Savannah? She, too, languishes. Yet this he would not dream of, nor any enlighten- will do all in our power to help them along, to both these cities have long lines of rail-roads ! ed conscience approve. All, then, that he could make them virtuous and intelligent, to let them There must be a dense population, first, and, do would be, to fall back upon his moral power, know and enjoy life in the right way," the second, this population must possess the faciliand what would this avail against passion, long world without will sympathize with, and the ties of travel-intelligence-diversity of labor, best men at home honor and cherish them. &c., &c., to bring about these stupendous Take what view we may of this subject-the consequences. lower or loftier-that which interest presents or christianity demands-and slaveholders would gain greatly-gain gloriously-by pursuing the higher course. Christian! does not your conscience affirm this to be right? Generous slaveholder! is not your noblest impulse in unison eil. He adds: with it? Patriot! can your better nature refuse

Mayaville Eagle-Old Reminiscuces:

Lewis Collins, Esq., retired from the Edito-"irrregular and temporary unions"-that they rial Charge of the Eagle Nov. 2d. He says in his parting address:

It has fallen to the lot of but few men to be so long connected with the newspaper press. The cotemporaries of my boyhood have generally passed away, or have withdrawn from the editorial chair. Time has also made sad havoc among the small number of my early subscri-Of the 320 found upon my sube list on the 1st of November, 1820, all but about a gozen have disappeared, and more than nine-tenths have gone to the spirit-land.

The period of my connection with the press, has been one of almost continued excitement. either in National or State politics. I entered upon the duties of an Editor when Kentucky was convulsed with the great Relief Question which, under various phases, agitated the councils of the State for many years. My course on that question, and on all the succeeding quescere convictions of duty. In the fierce local contests in Kentucky, I sided with the Anti-Relief and Old Court parties. And in the na- eventful age. The life of John Quincy Adams! tional division of parties which succeeded the disruption of the old Democratic and Federal parties, I have invariably acted with the National Republicans or Whigs. In 1820, I cas: my first vote for Mr. Monroe as President, and I have subsequently voted, in 1824, for Mr. Clay, in 1828 for Mr. Adams, in 1832 for Mr. Clay, in 1836 for Gen. Harrison, in 1840 for Clay, in 1836 for Gen. Gen. Harrison, and in 1844 again for Mr. Clay. Although it has been my fortune to act almost upon our offspring, we only run the risk of destroying all our happiness. We may be all sep-

> he sensibilities of political opponents, it has been to me a subject of regret.
>
> Although advancing years and failing health admonish me to seek an employment less har-rassing alike to mind and body, I separate from old and cherished patrons with profound

home, and to love it, and they would be as true and we trust he may long live to exert his well stablished influence in behalf of the well-being of society. His warmest political opponents have never denied his personal worth and integrity-his friends know how, all that was to make them good men and good women. good in him, has been employed for private and

public benefit. pacity. We all know what contentedness does his place. For three years, he has been assofor man. We all understand what freshness of clate editor-during the last twelve months, spirit can accomplish. The colored population while his father was preparing the Historical the lad knew this neighbor, and knew, that he would feel both, and be stimulated by both, the Sketches of Kentucky, he has had almost exclu- had done very many good acts, and, especially, moment they knew, that the law protected them sive control of the Eagle. He is a worthy son of a in their homes, and made it impossible for man worthy sire, and will make this Journal one of

It is likewise a change of responsibility-and though I enter with pleasure upon the laborious duties of publisher, it is with a becoming distrust of my qualifications that I assume the sole conduct of the editorial department. It is not a little gratifying to me to be enabled to relieve my Father, in his advancing years, of the sponsibility that has been inseparable from his sition for nearly thirty years past, and to see him engaged in pursuits at once more congenia

I invite the attention of the readers of the terests are opposed to his, and seek their own at the expense of his. Even his favors they suspy to receive a substantial increase of patronage through the efforts of the friends of the pa-per itself, and of the great cause it will coninue to advocate. In the future the paper will be printed upon new type, and be much im-

> Figures and Fects. The Virginia section of the Valley, as it i called, had 1820 a population of 154,000 174,000 The Northern section, or the half space (reer region) contained In 1820 a population of 129,600

> > Extensive -Exhaustive.

1840

Dr. Ruffner declares, that, as a general result these two words describe agriculture as carried on by slave-labor. It extends over a wide territory and exhausts it. Two things follow, impoverishment, depopulation. Are such results to see some little fellow, with his satchel over his desirable? Who would not shun them?

179,500

Rail Boads-Manufactures It is difficult to estimate the value of Rail Roads, or show the multiplied blessings which follow diversity of labor. Figures fail to make us realize the one or the other; tax alone, and its increase, give only a partial view of either. Some inconvenience, occasionally, might occur But they help to enable us best to realize

Let us look at the comparative growth of New

York and Boston for this end. New York is the commercial capital of th or some one in the neighborhood, to avoid a Union. She has over 400,000 inhabitants. But breach of the law suggested. Besides, this law she is strictly commercial. Boston was once would exact only from the hard and callous what only commercial, now she is engaged in every the generous and true-hearted now do. Says a species of manufacture, and is the centre of the rail-roads of New England. See how in prop- ager erty she reaches up, in consequence, to New

Personal Estate. Real Estate. Boston, New York, Boston, N. York \$50,424,200 \$187,121,464 \$34,157,400 \$65,721,696 1844, 72,048,000 171,936,531 46,042,300 64,023,336 1845, 81,991,400 177,907,900 53,937,300 62,787,397 1845, 90,119,600 183,480,914 58,720,006 61,471,470 1847, 97,764,500 187,314,346 64,595,500 57,837,917 In personal Estate Boston is ahead! Increal Estate, considering the difference of population, vastly so! Whence comes this? Her diversity

Increase of real and personal estate

Net gain, admitting rail roads to be dead stock; - -

But the average per cent. of dividends declar-

ed on rail-road stock, last year, was 814 per Take another view-a contrast of the in-

rease of valuations in the two cities, Boston and

Increase in Boston, . . Decrease in New York, .

\$78,296,411 Rail-Roads, with the other causes mentioned have made this difference. But let no one suppose that Rail-Roads alone can effect these re-

Mr. Catlin-Louis Phillippe.

Mr. Catlin, writing home, says Louis Phillippe's early adventures are full of interest on matters of history, and well adapted to the pen-

"These scenes occured during the King's travels from Erie to Buffalo, to the villages of the Seneca Indians, thence to Canandaigua, paddling his own canoe through Seneca Lake to Ithaca, thence on foot, with his knapsack on his back, to the Tioga river, where, having purand thence through the valley of Wyoming.— He also traveled among the mountains of Penasylvania and Virginia, and in a canoe descended the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. During all the route, he and his companions slept, out under the open sky and subsisted upon what they could collect from the river and

We fear his wilderness life will read better than his royal experience. The advantures of the fallen prince would excite sympathy; the selfish monarch, grasping at every thing, can only awaken pity and hate. Better for Louis if the crown had never rested on his brow!

The Patriarche.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and ALBERT GALLATIN were at the meeting of the New York Historical Society, Nov. 2. Both are over eighty and have been actors in mighty scenes in an our land, and much that is remarkable in Eu-

Harvard University, (Cambridge, Mass.) has appointed this able men to deliver a course of lectures on the Civil Law, and the Law of na-

Aprete for Europe. There was sent from New York, in all Octo-

ber, to Europe, \$674,548. On the first, by the Steamer, \$118,575.

Semi-Official.

Says the Washington Correspondent of Philadelphia Ledger :

instruction in the Law Department.

piaces, and the happiness of others, upon such an uncertainty. There are some who sy, a "colored people do not care about all this—they like it." We know better. We have seen them in the far South, when "old master had died." weep, as if their very hearts would break, when sold into new homes, and make the air ring again, with their shriek of agony, as children were torn from father, or husbands separated from wives. Give them a chance to have a seen thefirm friend of virtue and religion—

from oid and cherished patrons with profound regret. With many, very many, on my list, I have held long and pleasant converse, and have regret devidences of regard and personal kindness. I have no language to express my gratitude to those friends who have sustained me, and, cheered my career, as the conductor of a public Journal.

Mr. Collins retires with the respect of good men! In the responsible post he has filled, he has been thefirm friend of virtue and religion—

from oid and cherished patrons with profound regret. With many, very many, on my list, I have held long and pleasant converse, and have releading it are determined to test the men leading it are determined to test the men leading it are determined to test the men leading it are determined to test the recent wery all communications, signed "Wayne," has always an appeal to public opinion. The Union, in two recent very able communications, signed "Wayne," has always and the free trade. It is however in that we have country, which was represented in the Congress by the greatest body of deputies, and those the men of most ability and most instruction, that the communications, signed "Wayne," has always and the presented to take so decided a step without previous counsel. The line policy, how-with the profound regret. With many, very many on my list, I have held long and classuchere, DETERMINENTON OF ALL. MEXICO., and the men leading it are determined to test the men leading it are determined to test the men leading it are determined to test the men leading it are de

We wonder if any boys and girls read our paper. We hope some of them do. For we love

May be, they are prejudiced against us. They must try and overcome prejudices. Then they Mr. Collins' son, Richard Henry Collins, takes | will learn to see the truth, and love it. We once knew a lad whose uncle came home, and said some terrible things about a neighbor. Now that he was educating two playmates of his who were poor, and whose mother was bed-rid-

the most useful ones in the State. He thus den. Sobe determined to find out, whether his county, Va., the following resolus were unaniuncle was right. He did so; the facts he gathered, showedhow the mistake occurred; and thus he prevented a neighborhood quarrel, and much uger and bitterness of heart. Was he not a good lad? He is now one of the best of men, and every body who knows, loves him. But we were to talk to you about kind-heart-

dness. We want you to cultivate this feeling. It will make you wisely generous; be sure to a love for you, and enable you to do a great some beautiful poetry, says, or sings:

It is a little thing To give acup of water, yet its draught Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips, May send a shock of pleasure to the soul More exqusite than when nectareous juice Renews the life of joy in happiest hours. And thisis true! It is these little acts of kind-

ness which make others happy, and us pure. You may judge of what we mean by reading the story told below by a good Philadelphian:

There is, nearly in front of our office, an old pump, a kind of a town pump, which every one may use, and whose wet and bespattered base speaks plainer than sign boards could de, water for man and horse; and a very excellent pump it is, too, never out of order, easily work-ed, and furnishing the purest, clearest, coolest and omnibus driver has refreshed himself at the putp; the hackmen and draymen stop there, and the old iron ladle that hangs by his side has eet pressed by many a sweet and pretty lip. shoulders, working away at the handle for ten minites at a time, till all who have gathered round it have been supplied with drink; but yesterday the old pump was honored as though an agel had blessed it. A rosy-cheeked girl, half hid in a fleed of glorious curls, came bourning by, driving her hoop, as the old, decrepitapple woman, whom every body knows. and whom no one passes without giving penny, was endeavoring to obtain a drink. and fail down her basket, but, bent nearly double by the weight of her years and sorrows, was stil compelled to lean upon her staff. The little Hibe saw the difficulty, and was in an instant at the handle. Holding the ladle until it was filled, she carried it gently to the lips of the old lady, then filling it again, while the warm grateful thanks of the poor woman called the away, vas deepened by the consciousness that she was observed. We shall ever remember that girl, and the joyous satisfaction with which performed a good and kind action to the

And so ill men will remember boys and girls

of labor-her rail-roads-her manufactures-

since '41, - - \$74,253,800 Brazil takes a large amount of our breadin the Brazile must naturally increase with the place." population, which is now about 10,000,000, and | Thomas Jefferson was one of the Delegates which is increasing rapidly.

export to all countries. with 1,842men and 23 boys, and tonnaging 40,- deeply wounded by this infamous practice."

The Austrians are making great exertions to compete with us in Brazil in Flour, and do algiven to Austria would destroy the American

The same effect would follow in regard to

Free Trade Congress at Brussel

The discussions were "fair"-the speeche "fine"-the facts "conclusive,"-so says on English Journal referring to this Congress. The whole thing was a failure-no Belgiar paper supported it-no part of the Belgian Government can support it-and the speeches and action of the Congress ranked from fair to middling-from good, but not striking, down to

the other end of the scale, adds another.

merely as a beginning. It is something that such a protest should have been uttered in the John Adams, Roger Sherman, John Jay, Philip face of Europe. If the gentlemen who represented the various nations have the sense to retire to their respective countries, and discard the part of mere ideologists, -- if they renounce the fruitless task of attempting to convince those who stop their ears with five-franc pieces. if they make up their minds that the point o possibility is to convince the great body of their countrymen that the theory of monopoly is simply how to farm the many for the profit of the few; and if they patiently wait, as the League waited in England, until they acquire the many large their street of the stree the moral preponderance, their ultimate triumple is certain and secure. The German Custom League is beginning to doubt; Italy has already as far as her condition would admit, recognized

The Covenant of Our Pabors We have said, in our Review column, that we would refer hereafter to Mr. Thoma' discourse them all, and would do any thing, in our power, One part of it we cannot forbear inticing now.

And that is-

The Covenant of Our Fathers Aye, and of our Southern Futlers, too: n the day of their trial, and strugie for liber v they were true-not as regard oppression which bore heavily upon them-bat against opression of every kind and forg. We quote from the discourse:

June, 1774. "At a general neeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Prince George's mously agreed to: (Among others,) "Resolved that the African trade is injurious to this colony, obstructs the population of it by freemen prevents manufacturers and other useful emi grants from Europe from settling amongst us and occasions an annual increase of the balance of trade against this colony."

"At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the county of Cupepper, in Virconfer on you happiness; awaken every where ginia, assembled on due notice, at the Court House of the said county, on Tauraday, the 7th deal of good. Mr. Talford, who has written of July, 1774, to consider of the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of America:-Resolved, That the importing slaves and convict servants, is injurious to this colony, as it obstructs the population of it with will not buy any such slave or convict servant

> inhabitants of the County of Nansemond, Va., on the 11th day of July, 1774, the following reolutions were unanimously agreed to: Resolved, That the African trade is injurious," &c., same as the resolution of Pr. George's Co.) July 14, 1774, At a similar meeting in Careline County, Virginia, "Resolved, That the African trade is injurious to this colony, &cand therefore that the purchase of all imp

"At a general meeting of the freeholders an

slaves ought to be associated against. July 16th, 1774, At a meeting of Surry County, Virginia, "5th, Resolved, That as the opulation of this colony with freemen and useful manufacturers, is greatly obstructed by the importation of slaves and convict servants. we will not purchase any such slaves or servants

hereafter to be imported.' At a general meeting of the freehold other inhabitants of the county of Pairfax, Virginia, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1774 -(George Washington, Esqr., in the chair):-Resolved. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that during our present difficulties and distress, no slaves ought to be imported into any of the British colonies on this continent : and we take this opportunity of declaring our most carnest wishes to see an entire stop forever put to such a wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade.-Resolved. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a Solemn Covenant and Association should be entered into by the inhabitants of all the colonies, &c."

"At a meeting of the freeholders of Hanever the aged, and poor. Would you not like to feel 1774," an address of instruction to their Delefore most earnestly wish to see it totally dis-

"At a meeting of freeholders, &c., of Prin-The Boston Courier has published several able cess Anne county, Va.,-Resolved, That our

"At a very full meeting of Delegates from the Deduct cost of rail-ways in Mass., 30,244,927 stuffs and manufactures. The official reports of different counties in the colony and dominion of Flour show in the fiscal year of 1843-5 we ex- Virginia, begun in Williamsburgh the 1st day ported to the country 209,845 bbls. valued at of August, 1774,—the following Association was Canal, (running from Cincinnati to Cambridge, with her and rest, and get well in her care. Its \$1,083,318, being about one-fifth of our total unanimously resolved upon, and agreed to-24. export of that article to all countries; and in We will neither ourselves import, nor purchase 1845-6, the Brazils tock 296,460 bbls., valuep any slave or slaves imported by any other per at \$1,675,756 being a very large increase over son, after the first day of November next, either the preceding year. The consumption of Flour from Africa, the West Indies, or any other

appointed to attend this Virginia Convention. Of our manufactures of cotton cloth in 1844 Prevented by sickness from attendance, he drew -5, we experted to the Brazils to the amount up a paper expressive of his sentiments upon of \$830,926, being about one-fifth of our total some important points, which he ferwarded by one of his brother Delegates. That paper con-To our migation interests, our commerce to tains the following paragraph:-"The abolition the Brazils is truly of great importance, it being of slavery is the greatest object of desire in these carried on almost entirely in American vessels. colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in In 1844-5, not a single Brazilian vessel entered their infant state. But previous to the enfranthe United States; during that fiscal year the chisement of the slaves we have, it is necessary foreign vessels which arrived in this country to exclude all further importations from Africa. from the Brazils were 2 British, 4 Swedish, 2 Yet our repeated attempts to effect this by pro-Danish, and I Sardinian, tonnaging 2,481 tons, hibitions, and by imposing duties which might while there were during that period 214 Ameriamount to a prohibition, have been hitherto decan vesseh, navigated with 2,198 men and 40 feated by his Majesty's negative: thus preferboys, and tonnaging 50,230 tons, which entered | ring the immediate advantage of a few African the United States from the Brazils; and during corsairs, to the lasting interests of the Amerithe same year 192 American vessels, navigated can States, and to the rights of human nature,

one small Brazilian vessel of 191 tons, navigated with 14 men, and 2 British, 2 Sardinian, 2 Hanwith 14 men, and 2 British, 2 Sardinian, 2 Hanwith 14 men, and 2 British, 2 Sardinian, 2 Hanseatic, 1 Spanish, and 1 Hanoverian vessel, tonnaging is all 2,077 tors, including the Brazilian slaves, or purchase any slave or slaves imported lant officer of the Revolution. Capt. A. graduis happy for them when they have a child for vessel, cleared from the United States for the or brought into this province by others from ated at West Point military academy, with high any part of the world, after the first day of No- reputation, and has since held a distinguished

On the 5th of September, 1774, the First ready come in direct competition. From Trieste Continental Congress assembled in Philadel-Flour is obtained as good as the American, and phia. Eleven Colonies were represented in that as labor in Austria is cheaper than in America, body. After a long and patient consideration and the Austrian vessels are navigated cheaper, of the subject, a Plan of Association for carry- tive to private mails. In 1790 the whole numit is highly important that the United States ing into effect the non-importation, &c.. was should be on the terms of the most favored na- adopted on the 20th of October, from which I gad oo. In 1845, the Post-Offices numbered tions with Brazil, as any commercial advantage quote the following article: "WE DO, FOR OUR- 14,003, and the revenue amounted to \$4,289,-SKI.VES, AND FOR THE INHABITANTS OF THE SEVER-ed in Hartford was \$74 24,—in 1831 the nett re-AND ASSOCIATE, UNDER THE SACRED TIES OF VIRTUE' manufactures, from an advantage given to Eng- Honor, and Love of our Cruntry, as follows:-2nd. THAT WE WILL NEITHER IMPORT, NOR PUR-IN IT." This Association was read, and signed at the table, by the Delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhede Island, Connecticut, N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Georgia was not represented We regard the proceedings of the Congress in that Congress. Among the signers, were ington. Patrick Henry, Benj. Harrison, &c. Such was THE COVENANT OF OUR FATHERS.

Close of the Copper Mining Season. Ores and Minerals raised. Am't Shipper

By Lake Superior Com. 1,114,841 lbs 34,441 lbs Eagle Harbor do 321,000 81,164 do 317,050 15,263 Copper Falls do 317,050 15,263 Pittsburgh & Boston) 7,283,340 1,197,481 Harbor Company 190,000
North West Comp'y. 190,000
Lac lu Belle do 200,000
do 300,000 7,264 1,329 383 11,135 120,000 Algonquin Mendenhall 80,000 l others making rep'ts 1,327,969 40,296

10.244,200 1,693,805 Leaving a balance of 8,550,395 lbs. of mineral besmelted in the mining district.

Ballways In Canada. The great western Railway (Canada) wes ned on the 23d ult. at London, U. C.,

amid joyous demonstrations and festive sport.

Court Martint.

The Court Martial, in the case of Lt. Col Fremont, commenced at Washington last week. It excites among military men great interest. Senator BERTON and Gen. Jones are Atty's for Lt. Fremont. The Court is composed of the

following officers: ludge Advocate, Captain John F. Lee, Brig. General G. M. Brooke, Col. 5th In-

Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General.
Col. I. B. Crane, 4th Artillery.
Brev. Col. Matthew M. Payne, 4th Artillery.
Brev. Lt. Col. S. H. Long, Corps Top. Eng.
Lieut. Col. R. E. DeRussey, Corps Top. Eng.
Lieut. Col. J. P. Taylor, Subsistence Dep't.
Brev. Lt. Col. H. K. Craig, Ord. Department.
Major R. L. Baker, Ord. Department.
Major J. D. Graham, Corps Top. Engineers.
Msjor R. Delafield, Corps Engineers.
Brev. Major G. A. McCall, Assistant Adjutant
leneral.

Major E. W. Morgan 11th Infantry. Capt. John F. Lee, Ord. Department, Judge

Of the above, all except Major McCail, were

found to be present. Steam Power In Cities.

We have from the most undoubted authority

a very important piece of information in rela-tion to the application of steam power to manufactures in cities. There is a city within a dis tance of three hundred miles from here of about the size of Hartford, whose inhabitants perfreemen and useful manufacturers, and that we coming stationary, if not retrograding, and felt the necessity of making a combined and resolute effort to restore and sustain their ancient prosperity. Accordingly they get up a company with a capital of \$100,000, and erected a steam woollen mill for the manufacture of broad-cloths. The result has far succeeded their most year this company will have returned to its could forgive his bitter enemies. stockholders a dividend of \$50,000 from the profits, besides receiving a surplus of \$10,000 more. The success of this effort has given an impulse to the whole business and industry of the place, and produced the most salutary and comple renovation in its condition and prospects.
effect of it will be the immediate erection another steam woollen factory, and also steam cofton mill, which is to be 350 feet length and contain 25,000 spindles. All this is taking place in an inland town which is wholly destitute of the central and commanding posi-tion, and of the other advantages for such a busi-

ness which this city enjoys. We copy the above from the Hartford Times Why may not Louisville follow the example? we can if we will. Let us resolve to do it!

West Virginia.

We commence the address of Dr. Ruffner on the first page this week. He is a slaveholder, and he speaks to slaveholders. We hope it will

be read and circulated. The first part of the address, relating to loca matters, apportionment of the State, internal policy, &c., &c., we omit. We have the white laws in Kentucky. Yet, the subject is important, as showing how far the Southern States resort to an unjust apportionment system, (thus depriving non-slaveholders of their rights,) and we shall, one of these days, refer to it at length.

County Action.

A young Georgian writes us:who would make Georgia free, if they could, I as this little girl did when she helped the old gates, John Syme and Patrick Henry, was woman at the pump! Do kind acts like her, adopted, in which they say: "The African trade every one I have spoken to, says, it is just, and 61,294,350 and, like fer, you will be happy and beloved. for slaves, we consider as most dangerous to virif we could get it, Old H- should have no Who will not say among our young friends, tue and the welfare of this country; we there- slave in it. I know of no suggestion that has cheered me up so much as that of county ac-

This is the spirit: "I am here, for life." We like to hear this. Above all do we like to hear it when coupled with the determination to do, articles showing the value of our trade with Brazil. They are from the pen of G. W. Gordon, tion of slaves and convicts, as injurious to this reform Georgia!

Another Flood.

The Big Miami has again overflowed its banks, and caused serious damage to the White Water Ia.,) and to farmers in the neighborhood of Har- went with her, and it was just such a cave as his rison, Hamilton county, Ohio.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION PACKERS -A highly respectable English house engaged in the proa correspondent, a merchant of this city, among other things writes the following, which we are permitted to extract:

"Our crop of hogs in England will be ready in March, and the large quantity of damaged Indian corn, as food, is likely to produce a quantity double that of any former year, and the high price of pork will induce our English far-mers to sell all they can spare. I think the pork that goes forward before March will sell for the best prices. It is no use to send hams from your section, as they will not pay the exses. The Western cure has a name attached to it that will make it very difficult to sell .-Lard is the best article, in good barrels, with real tere; but I am sorry to tell you that your what your and that which is good, be it ever so small, is a Western tare is considered a dead share. Do try to get actual tares in your business--it ds so honest."-St. Louis Repub., Oct. 21.

CAPT ROBERT ANDERSON, U. S. ARTILLERY .his brothers, conveying the welcome intelligence away, the flowers and the fruits had in great that Capt. A. is rapidly recovering from the measure recovered themselves; there was hardition in the army for his attainments in artilery science and tactics .- Louisville Journal.

Judge Judson to the Grand Jury, at the late of term of the Circuit Court in Hartford, relaber of Post-Offices in the United States was 75 venue, after deducting compensation to Post-master, was \$4,714 78. The amount collected in New York in 1790 was \$1,067 08-in 1831 the nett revenue was \$136,500 28.

the bill of lading for three barrels of flour, shipped by J. Chappell & Co., of Rochester, on the boat Wm. H. Groat, J. M. Dudley, master, to be forwarded to Queen Victoria. Four years use of parts of both, and many of the facts they since the same firm sent a barrel, and subse- embody. quently received an order for 6,000 barrels. From this it may be inferred that it was found to be a first rate article by the royal kitchen. The barrels in which this sample flour was en-closed, were finished in a style equal to cabinet quently, is this great truth illustrated. We have

of Truro, on Cape Cod, have been doing a fine business lately. One vessel in about three and his army reduced to want in every respectweeks took no less than 690 bbls. In one trip of 10 days she took 230 bbls; in another of 8 days, 290 bbls; and in another of 7 days 170 bbls. Several other vessels in the course of the last month, have brought in fares varying from 300 to 500 bls. This unusual success has given

WONDERFUL TELEGRAPH IMPROVEMENT.-The of the wealthy citizens had fled! Meditating. London Magazine of Science for last month as he was going home, upon these things, and the gloomy prospect, Mr. Morris met (many a machine which will communicate intelli-gence simultaneously to some forty or fifty British cities—among them Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Sheffield, Notingham, Hull, York. It can transmit at once to all these places from one thousand to two thou-sand letters per minute.

RECIPEOCITY WITH BRASIL.—The President has issued his preciamation, suspending and discontinuing duties of tennage and import into the U. States, so far as respects vessels and merchandise of Brazil, satisfactory assurances having been given that that power had done the same in relation to American vessels.

REVIEW.

Howitr's JOURNAL -- Mary Howitt tells a pretty story, and teaches a good lesson, in the Sen ember number of this Journal.

The Poet and his little daughter! There they re, of a Jone morning, where roses, and vellow jasmins covered the old wall, and the black. bird, aloft in the broad-leaved sycamore, was singing as if he was out of his senses for joyand nature and art conspired to make all glad It was in the Poet's own garden.

Was he happy? Did content smile upon and bless him? Was his spirit in harmony with the place? It was clouded with sad and hitter thoughts; his heart was oppressed; he had been disappointed; where he had hoped for good, he found evil. And as his little daughter ran up to him to tell about the little charity children, fall of sympathy herself, and sure of finding it in him, she heard him say to a neighbor:

"No, I have no hope of human nature now; it is a poor, miserable thing that is not worthworking for. My best endeavors have been spent in its service; my youth and my m hood's strength-my very life-and this is reward! I will no longer strive to do good. will write for money's sake as others do

not for the good of mankind!" The poet's words were bitter, and tears in the eyes of his best friend. Never had be he had been to her hitherto as a great

others do, and not for the good of mankind? "My father, if you do," said the child. roice of mournful indignation, "I will all your writings under my feet!" Large bear rolled down her cheeks, and her every on her father's face.

ed her; and angel had touched his heart, and he

The poet took the child in his arms, and kiss-"I will tell you something, my child," said he, in his usual mild voice. The child leaned h head against his breast, and listened. "Once upon a time a man lived in a great wide wilderess; he was a poor man, and worked very hard for his bread; he lived in a cave of a rock, and because the son shown burning hot into the cave he twined roses, and jusmins, and honeysackles all around it: and in front of it, and in the ledges of the rock, he planted flowers and sweet shrubs, and made it very pleasant. Water ran gurgling from a fissure in the rock into a little basin, whence it poured in gentle streams through his garden, in which grew all kinds of fruits. Birds sung in the tall trees which nature herself had planted, and little squirrels, and lovely green lizards, with bright, intelligent eyes, lived in the branches and among the flowers. All would have gone well with the min. had not evil spirits taken possession of his cave; they troubled him night and day; they cropped canker blight upon his roses, nipped off his jasmine and honeysuckle flowers, and in the form of a caterpiller and blight, ate his beautiful fruits. It made the man angry and bitter the flowers were no longer beautiful to him, and when he looked at them he thought only of the canker and the caterpiller, 'I can no longer take deasure in them,' said he, 'I will leave the care and go elsewhere.' He did so; and he traveled on and on; but it was a tast wilderness in which he was, and so it was many and many a cay before he came to a place of rest, nor did he know that all this time the evil spirits who had plagued him so in his own cave, were still guing with him; but they were; and they made eve place he came to seem werse than the last: there was foot-sore and weary, and very m in the world; a little child singing like a bird bethe next moment she was at his side. The evil

very breath cast a blight upon every thing. He cause her heart was innocent and full of joy, spirits that were about him, when they saw her coming, drew back a little, for she brought with her a beautiful company of angels and bright spirits, little cherubs, with round, rosy cheeks, golden hair and laughing eyes, stack between two dove's wings as white as snow. The child she was full of joy, and that she loved above all things to de good. When she saw the poor man lying there, she went up to him, and talked so pityingly and yet so cheerfully to him, that he felt as if her words would care him. Sue told him that she lived just by, and that he should go own, only much smaller. Roses and honeysuckles and jasmines grew all around it; and birds were singing, and gold and silver fish were sporting about in the water; and there were such eds of strawberries all red and juscious that filled the air with odogr. It was a benefited place; there seemed to be no canker nor blight on anything; and yet the man saw how spiders had woven webs like the most beautiful lace from one vine branch to another; and butterflies that and once been devouring caterpillers were flitting about; and just as in his own garden, fat yellow frogs were squatted under the cool strawserry leaves; but the child loved the frogs as well as the green lizards, and said that they did

her no harm, and that there were plenty of strawberries both for them and for her. "The evil spirits that had troubled the man, and followed him, could not get into the child's great deal stronger than that which is evil, be it ever so large. So they sat outside and bit their nails for vexation; and as the man stayed a long time with the child they got so tired of waiting, that some of them flew away forever. At length We perceive by a notice in the Cincinnati Ga- the man kissed the child, and went back to me zette, that a letter had been received at that own place. When he got there he found that place from Capt. Anderson, addressed to one of owning to the evil spirits having been so long wounds received in one of the battles near the ly any canker or blight left, and as the child

their neighbor." The poet was silent, the child kissed him, and then, without saying a word about the little charity children, ran off to sit down beside them, and perhaps to tell them the story which her fa-

And, children, do you see Lose you may teach Fathers and Mothers, and your elders, when wrong, how to do right? A word kindly spoken, when they are angry-a sweet smile when they are unhappy, the right thing done in the right way, will chase away the evil spirits and make them good again.

Covenant Breaking, and its Consequences, at

the Present Position of our National Affairs, in

connection with the Mexican War. Two Discourses. By Rev. Thomas E. Thomas .- These FLOUR FOR THE QUEEN.-We saw yesterday are very able discourses. The first of them, er-

We never read a discourse which made us realize so vividly, that the hand of God lead and work, and done up in canvass. - Utics Daily only room for the following interesting anec-MACKEREL CATCHING .- The mackerel catchers | When Washington was driven from New

300 to 500 bis. This unusual success has given a new impetus to business among the hard and enterprising citizens of Truro.—New Bedford Mercury, Monday.

balls and cannon, he wrote to Rozent Monday.

at Philadelphia, for ten thousand dollars, as "absolutely necessary to the safety of the army, and our success." What was to be done? Congress had gone-the treasury was empty-most the gloomy prospect, Mr. Mozzis met (many would say, accidentally, the good man, proswould say, accidentally, the good man, dentially) a member of the Society of Friends, whose aid he determined at once to ask.

"What news?" asked the Quaker. "The most important news," replied Morris, "is, that I want ten thousand dollars in specie, and that you must let me have it. Your security.